In the Specification:

Please make the following changes in the paragraphs of the accompanying specification between the indicated page and line numbers:

Page 3, line 10, to page 4, line 2:

A method of making hardened steel parts is disclosed in DE 198 21 797 C1, in which a material characterized as air-hardened steel is used. In this reference, and also in the case of the present invention, the term "air-hardened steel" means a class of materials, whose temperature-time transformation behavior after an austenitization provides cooling speeds, which are sufficient to initiate a martensitic phase transformation, assuming air heat transfer coefficients. In the known method the steel part is heated to over 1100°C. Thermal transformation of the structural part is performed at ~~occurs above~~ this temperature and the structural part is subsequently cooled in air and simultaneously subjected to a thermo-mechanical treatment. This method has the disadvantage that the tools used during the thermal transformation and the thermo-mechanical treatment must ~~need to~~ withstand temperatures of up to 1100°C. Thus the use of special tools is required. Furthermore the working of the component or part must be performed ~~occur~~ under temperature-controlled conditions, i.e. under spatially and/or engineering limited conditions.

Page 4, line 6, to page 4, line 9:

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method of manufacturing hardened steel parts or components, especially roll load-bearing parts, especially a nut of a roll barrel screw drive, which is performed ~~occurs~~ without use of special tools and without stress-raising hard-working of the part or component.

Page 5, line 4, to page 5, line 14:

The material exhibits only small dimension and shape changes during the heat treatment for production of martensitic and/or bainitic structure as a result of the minimization of the internal cooling stress, which has thereby been made possible. This material has a cooling behavior of a high alloy and extreme high alloy materials, but without the high raw material costs associated with a high alloy element content. In contrast to high alloy materials the costly secondary metallic processes, such as ESR and VAR, required because of their special mixed phase thermodynamics, can be dispensed with in the case of this material. Especially using air-hardened steel the martensitic structure changes can be induced by slow cooling, especially a cooling with resting ~~moving~~ or inert air, without the presence of cost-intensive alloy elements in appropriate high concentrations.

Page 5, line 15, to page 5, last line:

It has been totally shown that air-hardened steels have the required dimension stability for hardened parts, especially for roll load-bearing parts, when they are put in their final form or shape already in the cold state and the heat treatment actually only serves for hardening of the finished-shape part. In the method according to the invention thus it is no only possible to avoid the stress-raising hard-working process after heat treatment, but also the form-shaping of the part is performed ~~occurs~~ in its cold state so that the method can be performed with conventional tools. Both these features lead to considerable economies and simplifications during the manufacture of these steel parts or components.

Page 7, line 5, to page 7, line 11:

A cylindrical semi-finished article is pushed on a profiled mandrel, which has the inner shape of the roll barrel face, by hammering or rotary swaging. The material of the semi-finished article is shaped on the profiled mandrel by a number of rams, which rotate and execute striking impacts by centrifugal force. The work piece executes an axial motion so that it advances. After cold-forming the profiled mandrel is rotated away from the part and a milling operation ~~occurs~~ is performed on its outer surface.

Page 7, line 16, to page 8, line 7:

The thorough hardening over the entire volume of the part by means of a conventional oven technique is an example of a heat-treating process that is suitable in the method according to the invention. This hardening method can be performed with or without a special atmosphere, by means of vacuum hardening or by magnetic hardening, inductive hardening or flame hardening or nitration or carbonitration. As associated data, which describe the conversion process of the steel and thus the phase space of the thermo-mechanical processing possibilities, the following should be mentioned: